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?ds

Set     Items   Description
S1       3407   AU=KRAHN?
S2        111   KRAHN?
S3       3508   S1 OR S2
S4          0   S3 AND DISSOCIATION(S)NUCLEIC
S5          0   S3 AND (DENATURE OR SEPARATE OR DISSOCIAT?) AND (NULCEOTIDE
                OR POLYNUCLEOTIDE OR NUCLEIC)
S6     186160   3 AND (NULCEOTIDE OR POLYNUCLEOTIDE OR NUCLEIC)
S7         12   S3 AND (NULCEOTIDE OR POLYNUCLEOTIDE OR NUCLEIC)
S8         12   RD (unique items)
S9      13858   (DENATURE OR SEPARATE OR DISSOCIAT?) AND (NULCEOTIDE OR PO-
              LYNUCLEOTIDE OR NUCLEIC)
S10       903   S9 AND (ELECTROMAGNETIC OR "ELECTRO-MAGNETIC" OR MICROWAVE
                OR IRRADIAT? OR MAGNETIC OR RADIATION OR GHZ)
S11        37   S10 AND (AMPLIFY OR AMPLICATION)
S12        37   RD (unique items)
S13         0   S10 AND TEMPERATURE AND GHZ
S14       217   S10 AND TEMPERATURE
S15        40   S14 AND FREQUENCY
S16        40   RD (unique items)
S17      9560   CLARKE? OR ZAMANI? OR FOOKS? OR MINTON?
S18        29   S17 AND S10
S19        27   RD (unique items)
?
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DIALOG : BIOTECH
1/17/03

0223861 DBR Accession No.: 98-05458 PATENT

Varying temperature **in chemical reactions using a radio-** frequency **responsive support for heating - application in polymerase chain reaction DNA amplification and primer extension**

AUTHOR: Franciskovich P P
CORPORATE SOURCE: Milwaukee, WI, USA.

PATENT ASSIGNEE: Pharmacia-Biotech 1998
PATENT NUMBER: WO 9806876 PATENT DATE: 980219 WPI ACCESSION NO.: 98-159561 (9814)
PRIORITY APPLIC. NO.: US 24065 APPLIC. DATE: 960816
NATIONAL APPLIC. NO.: WO 97US14307 APPLIC. DATE: 970814
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Primer extension of a DNA primer annealed to a **nucleic** acid template involves: combining in aq. medium an adsorbent responsive to radio- **frequency** waves, template, DNA primers, **nucleic** -acid-polymerase, ntps and reagents for template replication; applying an **electromagnetic** field to increase the temp. and **denature** the template; and removing the field so that the primers anneal to denatured template and the polymerase catalyzes elongation. Also new are: a device comprising the radio- **frequency** wave-responsive adsorbent and a system for producing an **electromagnetic** field, for providing temp.-cycling conditions; and a similar method or temp. manipulation in any (bio)chemical reaction. The method is specifically used for performing the polymerase chain reaction (PCR). The method eliminates the need for conventional thermal-cycling methods and apparatus, or **microwave** heaters. PCR can be performed without thermostable polymerases and without the need to replace the enzyme after each cycle, since heating is confined to the region immediately adjacent to the adsorbent. The temp.-time profile is simple and cycles take seconds rather than minutes. (37pp)

8/3,AB/4 (Item 1 from file: 399)
DIALOG(R)File 399:CA SEARCH(R)

136113790 CA: 136(8)113790c PATENT
Method for unraveling double-stranded nucleic acids located in a solution into single-stranded nucleic acids
INVENTOR(AUTHOR): Krahn, Thomas
LOCATION: Germany,
ASSIGNEE: Biotix G.m.b.H.
PATENT: PCT International ; WO 200208455 A2 DATE: 20020131
APPLICATION: WO 2001DE2822 (20010725) *DE 10036486 (20000725)
PAGES: 40 pp. CODEN: PIXXD2 LANGUAGE: German CLASS: C12Q-001/68A; G01N-027/00B DESIGNATED COUNTRIES: AE; AG; AL; AM; AT; AU; AZ; BA; BB; BG; BR; BY; BZ; CA; CH; CN; CO; CR; CU; CZ; DK; DM; DZ; EE; ES; FI; GB; GD; GE; GH; GM; HR; HU; ID; IL; IN; IS; JP; KE; KG; KP; KR; KZ; LC; LK; LR; LS; LT; LU; LV; MA; MD; MG; MK; MN; MW; MX; MZ; NO; NZ; PL; PT; RO; RU; SD; SE; SG; SI; SK; SL; TJ; TM; TR; TT; TZ; UA; UG; US; UZ; VN; YU; ZA; ZW; AM; AZ; BY; KG; KZ; MD; RU; TJ; TM DESIGNATED REGIONAL: GH; GM; KE; LS; MW; MZ; SD; SL ; SZ; TZ; UG; ZW; AT; BE; CH; CY; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LU; MC; NL; PT; SE; TR; BF; BJ; CF; CG; CI; CM; GA; GN; GQ; GW; ML; MR; NE; SN; TD; TG

8/3,AB/5 (Item 2 from file: 399)
DIALOG(R)File 399:CA SEARCH(R)

133146638 CA: 133(11)146638a PATENT
Denaturation of double-stranded nucleic acids with microwave radiation
INVENTOR(AUTHOR): Krahn, Thomas
LOCATION: Germany,
ASSIGNEE: Biotix Gmbh
PATENT: PCT International ; WO 200047732 A1 DATE: 20000817
APPLICATION: WO 2000DE338 (20000203) *DE 19907470 (19990212)
PAGES: 46 pp. CODEN: PIXXD2 LANGUAGE: German CLASS: C12N-015/10A; C12Q-001/68B; B01L-007/00B DESIGNATED COUNTRIES: AE; AL; AM; AT; AU; BA; BB; BG; BR; BY; CA; CH; CN; CR; CU; CZ; DK; DM; EE; ES; FI; GB; GD; GE; GH; GM; HR; HU; ID; IL; IN; IS; JP; KE; KG; KP; KR; KZ; LC; LK; LR; LS; LT; LU; LV; MD; MG; MK; MN; MW; MX; NO; NZ; PL; PT; RO; RU; SD; SE; SG; SI; SK; SL; TJ; TM; TR; TT; UA; UG; US; UZ; VN; YU; ZA; ZW DESIGNATED REGIONAL: GH; GM ; KE; LS; MW; SD; SL; SZ; TZ; UG; ZW; AT; BE; CH; CY; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LU; MC; NL; PT; SE; BF; BJ; CF; CG; CI; CM; GA; GN; GW; ML; MR; NE; SN; TD; TG

Priorities

Separating double-stranded nucleic **acid, useful in amplification processes, comprises irradiating solution, in deuterium oxide, at wavelength that disrupts hydrogen bonds - DNA purification by irradiation useful for DNA amplification, e.g. in situ polymerase chain reaction**

AUTHOR: **KRAHN T**
PATENT ASSIGNEE: BIOTIX GMBH 2002
PATENT NUMBER: WO 200208455 PATENT DATE: 20020131 WPI ACCESSION NO.: 2002-188634 (200224)
PRIORITY APPLIC. NO.: DE 1036486 APPLIC. DATE: 20000725
NATIONAL APPLIC. NO.: WO 2001DE2822 APPLIC. DATE: 20010725
LANGUAGE: German
ABSTRACT: DERWENT ABSTRACT: NOVELTY - Separating double-stranded **nucleic** acid (I) into single strands (Ia) by treatment with electromagnetic waves, where the wavelength and intensity of the waves are selected so that hydrogen bonds between nucleotides in (I) are broken by direct interaction with the waves and the frequency of the waves is within the transmission window of deuterium oxide (D2O) and the aqueous solution is at least partly made with D2O, is new. DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a device for the process. BIOTECHNOLOGY - Preferred Process: The radiation has frequency below 1150 and/or 1250-2200 and/or over 2700 cm-1, provided that it excites vibrations in the **nucleic** acid that break hydrogen bonds but does not rupture bonds in a polymerase. Preferably the reaction medium contains 90-100% D2O. Preferred Amplification: This comprises: (i) denaturing (I) to (Ia) by irradiation; (ii) annealing primers; (iii) primer extension using a polymerase, especially one optimized for rate of synthesis; and (iv) repetition of the cycle until the required degree of amplification has been achieved. USE - The method is used in in vitro amplification processes, particularly for **nucleic** acid sequencing by the Sanger method, but also for in situ polymerase chain reaction (PCR) in tissue sections. ADVANTAGE - The method denatures **nucleic** acid very quickly (allowing a reduction in PCR cycle time, especially shorter, or no, heating and cooling stages), without significant damage to the polymerase also present (contrast thermal denaturation), so also allows a reduction in the amount of expensive polymerase needed, or permits use of less heat-stable enzymes. The absorbance bands for D2O and those of **nucleic** acid are so far apart that no significant heating of the medium occurs, i.e. the process can be essentially isothermal, and when applied to in situ PCR, problems of drying out and denaturation of substances in the tissue are avoided. Devices for performing the method have reduced requirements for electrical energy so can be prepared as portable, battery-powered units. EXAMPLE - None given in the source material. (39 pages)

Use of ultrasound for separating double DNA into single strands without breakage - separation of double stranded nucleic **acid during polymerase chain reaction**

AUTHOR: Clarke D J; Minton N P; Zamani F; Fooks S G
CORPORATE SOURCE: Wiltshire, UK.
PATENT ASSIGNEE: Cent.Appl.Microbiol.Res.Porton-Down 2000
PATENT NUMBER: WO 200049176 PATENT DATE: 20000824 WPI ACCESSION NO.: 2000-587068 (2055)
PRIORITY APPLIC. NO.: GB 993906 APPLIC. DATE: 19990219
NATIONAL APPLIC. NO.: WO 2000GB609 APPLIC. DATE: 20000221
LANGUAGE: English
ABSTRACT: A new method for manipulating double stranded **nucleic** acid is claimed. The method involves **irradiating** the **nucleic** acid with ultrasound to **separate** the **nucleic** acid into single strands along at least part of its length, substantially without strand breakage. The method further comprises a means for varying the ultrasound power, especially of the sonicating means between two levels. Also claimed are: an apparatus for manipulation of a double stranded **nucleic** acid involving cooling a reservoir to contain a solution of the **nucleic** acid, and a sonicating means for **irradiating** the **nucleic** acid with ultrasound of frequency 500 kHz-3 MHz; amplifying **nucleic** acids by preparing a solution of the **nucleic** acid and components for amplification, separating the **nucleic** acid into single strands; allowing the DNA primers to anneal to the single strands of **nucleic** acid so that further **nucleic** acid can be synthesized, and repeating steps to **amplify** the **nucleic** acid. The method is used to **separate** double stranded **nucleic** acid to single strands without strand breakage. (33pp)

11/3,AB/1 (Item 1 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

00416415
DEVICE AND METHODS FOR REMOTELY INDUCED THERMAL TRANSDUCTION IN CHEMICAL AND BIOCHEMICAL REACTIONS
DISPOSITIF ET PROCEDES DESTINES A UNE CONVERSION THERMIQUE PAR UN TRANSDUCTEUR INDUITE A DISTANCE DANS DES REACTIONS CHIMIQUES ET BIOCHIMIQUES
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
PHARMACIA BIOTECH INC,
FRANCISKOVICH Phillip P,
Inventor(s):
FRANCISKOVICH Phillip P,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9806876 A1 19980219
Application: WO 97US14307 19970814 (PCT/WO US9714307)
Priority Application: US 9624065 19960816
Designated States: AU CA JP US AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 7349

English Abstract
A method and device for promoting induced thermal transduction in chemical and biochemical reactions is disclosed. In one preferred embodiment, a method of elongating a primer annealed to a **DNA** template is disclosed. This method comprises the first step of combining a radio frequency responsive support in an aqueous environment with a **DNA** template molecule, **DNA** primers, **DNA polymerase** , **deoxynucleotide** triphosphates and reagents necessary to **amplify** the **DNA** template. An **electromagnetic** field is then applied to the combination, wherein the **temperature** of the support will **increase** and the **DNA** template with become denatured. The **electromagnetic** field is removed and the **temperature** of the support decreases. The primer molecules anneal to the denatured **DNA** template and the DAN **polymerase** catalyzes elongation of the primer. In an especially preferred embodiment of the present invention, the support is derivatized so that the **DNA** template molecules are attracted to the surface of the support. The figure diagrams the relationship between PCR reagents, including the **DNA** template, primers and **DNA polymerase** , and the radio frequency responsive support.

French Abstract
L'invention concerne un procede et un dispositif destines a produire une conversion thermique par un transducteur, induite dans des reactions chimiques et biochimiques. Un mode de realisation prefere de l'invention concerne un procede d'elongation d'une amorce ayant subi un annelage a une matrice d'ADN. Ce procede comprend, dans une premiere etape, la combinaison d'un support sensible aux frequences radioelectriques dans un milieu aqueux avec une molecule de matrice d'ADN, des amorces d'ADN, une ADN **polymerase** , des desoxyribonucleosides triphosphates et des reactifs necessaires pour **amplifier** la matrice d'ADN. On applique alors un champ **electromagnetique** a la combinaison, dans lequel la **temperature** du support augmente et l'amorce d'ADN devient denaturee. On retire le champ **electromagnetique** , et la **temperature** du support baisse. Les molecules d'amorce subissent un annelage a la matrice d'ADN denaturee et l'ADN **polymerase** catalyse l'elongation de l'amorce. Dans un mode de realisation ideal de la presente invention, le support est transforme en derive de maniere que les molecules de matrice d'ADN soient attirees a la surface du support. Le schema ndegrees2 illustre le lien entre les reactifs d' **amplification** en chaine par **polymerase** , y compris la matrice D'ADN, les amorces et l'ADN **polymerase** , et le support sensible aux frequences radioelectriques.

11/3,AB/2 (Item 2 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

00412078
MELANOMA ASSOCIATED PEPTIDE ANALOGUES AND VACCINES AGAINST MELANOMA
ANALOGUES DE PEPTIDES ASSOCIES AU MELANOME ET VACCINS CONTRE LE MELANOME
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
AKZO NOBEL N V,
FIGDOR Carl Gustav,
ADEMA Gosse Jan,
Inventor(s):
FIGDOR Carl Gustav,
ADEMA Gosse Jan,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9802538 A1 19980122
Application: WO 97EP3712 19970708 (PCT/WO EP9703712)
Priority Application: NL 96201945 19960711
Designated States: AU CA JP KR US AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 11014

English Abstract
The present invention is concerned with cancer treatment and diagnosis, especially with melanoma associated peptide analogues with improved immunogenicity, epitopes thereof, vaccines against melanoma, tumour infiltrating T lymphocytes recognizing the antigen and diagnostics for the detection of melanoma and for the monitoring of vaccination. The peptides according to the invention can be exploited to elicit native epitope-reactive CTL. Usage of said peptides with improved immunogenicity may contribute to the development of CTL-epitope based vaccines in viral disease and cancer.

French Abstract
La presente invention concerne le traitement et le diagnostic du cancer, et plus particulierement des analogues de peptides associes a un melanome dotes d'une immunogenicite accrue, des epitopes de ces derniers, des vaccins contre le melanome, des lymphocytes T infiltrant des tumeurs et identifiant l'antigene, et des diagnostics permettant de detecter un melanome et de surveiller une vaccination. Les peptides selon l'invention peuvent etre exploites pour eliciter des lymphocytes T cytotoxiques endogenes. L'utilisation de ces peptides dotes d'une immunogenicite accrue peut contribuer au developpement de vaccins bases sur des epitopes de lymphocytes T cytotoxiques dans les maladies virales et le cancer.

11/3,AB/3 (Item 3 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

00404797
PATCHED GENES AND THEIR USES
GENES EN PIECES ET UTILISATION DE CES GENES
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
THE LELAND S STANFORD JUNIOR UNIVERSITY,
THE REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA,
Inventor(s):
SCOTT Matthew P,
GOODRICH Lisa V,
JOHNSON Ronald L,
EPSTEIN Ervin Jr,
ORO Anthony,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9745541 A2 19971204
Application: WO 97US9553 19970602 (PCT/WO US9709553)
Priority Application: US 96656055 19960531
Designated States: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE HU IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN GH KE LS MW SD SZ UG AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT

LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 25870

English Abstract
Methods for isolating patched genes, particularly mammalian patched genes, including the mouse and human patched genes, as well as invertebrate patched genes and sequences, are provided. Decreased expression of patched is associated with the occurrence of human cancers, particularly basal cell carcinomas of the skin. The cancers may be familial, having as a component of risk an inherited genetic predisposition, or may be sporadic. The patched and hedgehog genes are useful in creating transgenic animal models for these human cancers. The patched **nucleic** acid compositions find use in identifying homologous or related proteins and the **DNA** sequences encoding such proteins; in producing compositions that modulate the expression or function of the protein; and in studying associated 15 physiological pathways. In addition, modulation of the gene activity in vivo is used for prophylactic and therapeutic purposes, such as treatment of cancer, identification of cell type based on expression, and the like. The **DNA** is further used as a diagnostic for a genetic predisposition to cancer, and to identify specific cancers having mutations in this gene.
French Abstract
L'invention a pour objet des procedes pour isoler des genes en pieces, en particulier, des genes en pieces de mammiferes, y compris des genes en pieces de l'homme et de la souris, ainsi que des sequences et des genes en pieces d'invertebres. L'expression diminuee du gene en pieces est associee a l'apparition de cancers de l'homme, en particulier, des carcinomes de celles basales de la peau. Les cancers peuvent etre familiaux, presentant une composante de risque d'une predisposition genetique heritee, ou peuvent etre sporadiques. Les genes en pieces et herissons, permettent de creer des modeles d'animaux transgeniques pour ces cancers de l'homme. Les compositions d'acides nucleiques en pieces peuvent etre utilisees pour identifier des proteines homologues ou apparentees et les sequences d'ADN codant ces proteines. Elles sont egalement utiles pour produire des compositions qui modulent l'expression ou la fonction de la proteine, et pour etudier les 15 voies physiologiques associees. En outre, la modulation de l'activite genetique in vivo est utilisee pour des applications prophylactiques et therapeutiques, comme le traitement du cancer, l'identification de type de cellules en fonction de l'expression et similaires. L'ADN est, par ailleurs, utilise pour diagnostiquer une predisposition genetique au cancer, et pour identifier des cancers specifiques presentant des mutations dans ce gene.

11/3,AB/4 (Item 4 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

00401569
TRANSGENIC PLANTS EXPRESSING ASSEMBLED SECRETORY ANTIBODIES
PLANTES TRANSGENIQUES EXPRIMANT DES ASSEMBLAGES D'ANTICORPS SECRETOIRES
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
THE SCRIPPS RESEARCH INSTITUTE,
Inventor(s):
HEIN Mich B,
HIATT Andrew,
JULIAN K-C Ma,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9742313 A1 19971113
Application: WO 97US7562 19970505 (PCT/WO US9707562)
Priority Application: US 96642406 19960503
Designated States: AU CA JP AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 45433

English Abstract

The present invention relates to expression and assembly of foreign multimeric proteins - e.g., antibodies - in plants, as well as to transgenic plants that express such proteins. In one of several preferred embodiments, the generation and assembly of functional secretory antibodies in plants is disclosed. The invention also discloses compositions produced by the transgenic plants of the present invention and methods of using same.

French Abstract

La presente invention concerne l'expression et l'assemblage de proteines multimeres etrangeres telles que des anticorps dans des plantes. L'invention concerne egalement des plantes transgeniques exprimant de telles proteines. L'invention concerne en outre, selon l'une de ses differentes realisations preferees, la generation et l'assemblage d'anticorps secretoires fonctionnels dans des plantes. L'invention concerne enfin, non seulement des compositions produites par les plantes transgeniques de la presente invention, mais aussi les procedes d'utilisation correspondants.

11/3,AB/5 (Item 5 from file: 349)

00387519

LYST1 AND LYST2 GENE COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS OF USE
COMPOSITIONS DE GENES LYST1 ET LYST2 ET LEURS PROCEDES D'UTILISATION

Patent Applicant/Assignee:
UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA,
KINGSMORE Stephen F,
BARBOSA-ALLEYNE Maria D F S,
Inventor(s):
KINGSMORE Stephen F,
BARBOSA-ALLEYNE Maria D F S,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9728262 A1 19970807
Application: WO 97US1748 19970131 (PCT/WO US9701748)
Priority Application: US 9611146 19960201; US 9633599 19961220; US 9634346 19961223
Designated States: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE HU IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK TJ TM TR TT UA UG US US US UZ VN KE LS MW SD SZ UG AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 64249

English Abstract

Disclosed are compositions comprising murine Lyst1 and Lyst2 genes and human LYST1 and LYST2 genes. Also disclosed are the Lyst1, Lyst2, LYST1, and LYST2 proteins encoded by these genes, respectively. Also disclosed are methods of using these genes in identifying patients with Chediak-Higashi Syndrome and detecting CHS-related **nucleic** acid and/or protein sequences. Also disclosed are methods for the recombinant expression of LYST1, Lyst1, LYST2, and Lyst2 polypeptides, antibodies raised against these polypeptides, and therapeutic approaches to treatment of autoimmune diseases and certain types of tumors. Assays for detection of the gene mutations resulting in CH Syndrome, as well as diagnostic probes for the detection of Lyst1, Lyst2, LYST1, and LYST2 genes are also provided.

French Abstract

Compositions contenant les genes murins Lyst1 et Lyst2 et les genes humains LYST1 et LYST2. Sont egalement decrites les proteines Lyst1, Lyst2, LYST1 et LYST2 codees par ces genes, respectivement. L'invention concerne en outre des procedes d'utilisation de ces genes dans le depistage du syndrome de Chediak-Higashi et la detection des acides nucleiques et/ou des sequences de proteines liees a cette maladie. Des procedes d'expression par recombinaison de polypeptides LYST1, Lyst1,

LYST2 et Lyst2, des anticorps diriges contre ces polypeptides et des methodes therapeutiques pour le traitement de maladies auto-immunes et de certains types de tumeurs sont egalement decrits. Enfin, on presente des methodes de detection des mutations de gene aboutissant au syndrome de Chediak-Higashi, ainsi que des sondes de diagnostic pour la detection des genes Lyst1, Lyst2, LYST1 et LYST2.

11/3,AB/6 (Item 6 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

00379330
METHOD OF DETERMINING THE SEQUENCE OF NUCLEIC ACIDS EMPLOYING SOLID-PHASE PARTICLES CARRYING TRANSPONDERS
METHODE DE DETERMINATION DE LA SEQUENCE D'ACIDES NUCLEIQUES AU MOYEN DE PARTICULES EN PHASE SOLIDE PORTANT DES TRANSPONDEURS
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
MANDECKI Wlodek,
Inventor(s):
MANDECKI Wlodek,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9720073 A1 19970605
Application: WO 96US18934 19961126 (PCT/WO US9618934)
Priority Application: US 95564860 19951130
Designated States: AU CA JP KR MX AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 6157

English Abstract
A method is described for determining the **sequence** of **nucleic** acids. The method employs small solid phase particles having transponders, with a primary layer of an **oligonucleotide** of known **sequence** attached to the outer surface of the particle. A read/write scanner device is used to encode and decode data on the transponder. The stored data includes the **sequence** of the **oligonucleotide** immobilized on the transponder. The **sequence** of sample **nucleic** acids is determined by detecting annealing to an **oligonucleotide** bound to a particle, followed by decoding the transponder to determine the **sequence** of the **oligonucleotide** .

French Abstract
Methode de determination de la **sequence** d'acides nucleiques. On utilise de petites particules en phase solide munies de transpondeurs, avec une couche primaire constituee d'un **oligonucleotide** de **sequence** connue fixe a la surface exterieure de la particule. On utilise un scanner de lecture/ecriture pour coder et decoder les donnees sur le transpondeur. Les donnees enregistrees sont notamment la **sequence** de l' **oligonucleotide** immobilise sur le transpondeur. On determine la **sequence** des acides nucleiques faisant l'objet de l'analyse en detectant la renaturation a un **oligonucleotide** lie a une particule, puis en decodant le transpondeur pour determiner la **sequence** de l' **oligonucleotide** .

11/3,AB/7 (Item 7 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

00336127
NOVEL PROTEIN TYROSINE KINASE, JAK3
NOUVELLE TYROSINE KINASE PROTEIQUE, JAK3
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE,
Inventor(s):
CIVIN Curt I,
SMALL Donald,
SAFFORD Meredith G,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9618639 A1 19960620
Application: WO 95US16435 19951215 (PCT/WO US9516435)
Priority Application: US 94357598 19941215
Designated States: AU CA JP AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 29470

English Abstract
A novel protein tyrosine kinase, JAK3, and a **polynucleotide sequence** encoding JAK3 polypeptide are disclosed herein. JAK3 is a new member of the JAK family of protein tyrosine kinases which are important in regulation of cellular proliferation and differentiation. Also disclosed are therapeutic methods utilizing JAK3 polypeptide and **polynucleotide** sequences.

French Abstract
Cette invention concerne une nouvelle tyrosine kinase proteique, JAK3, ainsi qu'une **sequence** polynucleotidique codant le polypeptide JAK3. Cette JAK3 est un nouveau membre de la famille JAK des tyrosines kinases proteiques qui jouent un role important dans la regulation de la proliferation et de la differenciation cellulaires. Sont egalement decrits des procedes therapeutiques dans lesquels on emploie ledit polypeptide JAK3 et lesdites sequences polynucleotidiques.

11/3,AB/8 (Item 8 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

00320329
APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR THE DETECTION AND ASSAY OF ORGANIC MOLECULES
APPAREIL ET PROCEDE POUR LA DETECTION ET LE DOSAGE DE MOLECULES ORGANIQUES
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
SIOS INC,
Inventor(s):
FORSYTH James M,
FRANKEL Robert D,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9602837 A1 19960201
Application: WO 95US9197 19950719 (PCT/WO US9509197)
Priority Application: US 94278033 19940720
Designated States: CA JP KR MX AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 13130

English Abstract
A system for biomolecular **separation** and detection of a molecular species includes a solid state laser detector having a sample channel therein. The presence of a molecular species is indicated by a frequency shift in the laser's output, which is detected by optical heterodyning the laser's output with the output of a reference laser. The interior of the sample channel is optionally coated with a ligand for binding the molecular species of interest. The system involves preprocessing a sample by electroosmotic **separation** in channels that are lithographically formed in a two-dimensional planar substrate. Molecular **separation** is also accomplished in a nanostructural molecular sieve comprising spaced apart posts defining narrow channels therebetween.

French Abstract
Cette invention se rapporte a un systeme qui, par voie biomoleculaire, separe et detecte une espece moleculaire et qui utilise a cet effet un detecteur a laser a solides contenant un canal porte-echantillon. La presence d'une espece moleculaire est indiquee par un decalage de frequence dans la sortie du laser, ce decalage etant detecte par traitement optique heterodyne de la sortie dudit laser avec la sortie d'un laser de reference. L'interieur du canal porte-echantillon est eventuellement tapisse d'un ligand qui sert a fixer l'espece moleculaire en question. Dans ledit systeme, on traite prealablement un echantillon

par **separation** electro-osmotique dans des canaux qui sont formes par voie lithographique dans un substrat plan bidimensionnel. La **separation** moleculaire s'effectue egalement dans un tamis moleculaire nanostructurel comportant des segments droits espaces definissant entre-eux des canaux etroits.

11/3,AB/9 (Item 9 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

00225411
METHOD FOR MAKING HUMANIZED ANTIBODIES
PROCEDE DE PRODUCTION D'ANTICORPS HUMANISES
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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9222653 A1 19921223
Application: WO 92US5126 19920615 (PCT/WO US9205126)
Priority Application: US 91272 19910614
Designated States: AT AU BE CA CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IT JP LU MC NL SE US
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 36168

English Abstract
Variant immunoglobulins, particularly humanized antibody polypeptides are provided, along with methods for their preparation and use. Consensus immunoglobulin sequences and structural models are also provided.

French Abstract
L'invention concerne des variantes d'immunoglobulines, notamment des polypeptides d'anticorps humanises, ainsi que des procedes de preparation et d'utilisation. L'invention decrit egalement des sequences d'immunoglobulines consensuelles et des modeles structurels.

11/3,AB/10 (Item 1 from file: 654)
DIALOG(R)File 654:US Pat.Full.

3964113
Derwent Accession: 1997-310623
Utility
REASSIGNED, CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION
C/ **Method of determining the** sequence **of** nucleic **acids employing solid-phase particles carrying transponders**
; HYBRIDIZ ING LAB **ELED SAMPLE TO COMPLEMENTARY OLIGONUCLEOTIDE PROBE IMMOBILIZED ON TRANSPONDER, DECODING TRANSPONDER DATA**
Inventor: Mandecki, Wlodek, 516 Hemlock La., Libertyville, IL, 60048
Assignee: Unassigned
Unassigned Or Assigned To Individual (Code: 68000)
Examiner: Zitomer, Stephanie W. (Art Unit: 189)
Assistant Examiner: Fredman, Jeffrey
Law Firm: Brinks Gilson & Lione

	Publication Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Filing Date
Main Patent	US 5736332	A	19980407	US 95564860	19951130

Fulltext Word Count: 5882

Abstract:
A method is described for determining the **sequence** of **nucleic**

acids. The method employs small solid phase particles having transponders, with a primary layer of an **oligonucleotide** of known **sequence** attached to the outer surface of the particle. A read/write scanner device is used to encode and decode data on the transponder. The stored data includes the **sequence** of the **oligonucleotide** immobilized on the transponder. The **sequence** of sample **nucleic** acids is determined by detecting annealing to an **oligonucleotide** bound to a particle, followed by decoding the transponder to determine the **sequence** of the **oligonucleotide** .

11/3,AB/11 (Item 2 from file: 654)
DIALOG(R)File 654:US Pat.Full.

3852898
Derwent Accession: 1996-106044
Utility
C/ **Apparatus and method for the detection and assay of organic molecules ; LASER DETECTOR HAVING SAMPLE CHANNEL THEREIN WHEREBY PRESENCE OF MOLECULAR SPECIES IN FLUID IS INDICATED BY FREQUENCY SHIFT IN LASER OUTPUT**
Inventor: Frankel, Robert, Rochester, NY
Forsyth, James M., Macedon, NY
Assignee: Sios, Inc. (02), Macedon, NY
Sios Inc (Code: 42174)
Examiner: Hutzell, Paula K. (Art Unit: 187)
Assistant Examiner: Freed, Rachel Heather
Law Firm: Harris Beach & Wilcox, LLP

	Publication Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Filing Date
Main Patent	US 5637458	A	19970610	US 94278033	19940720

Fulltext Word Count: 13657

Abstract:
A system for biomolecular **separation** and detection of a molecular species includes a solid state laser detector having a sample channel therein. The presence of a molecular species is indicated by a frequency shift in the laser's output, which is detected by optical heterodyning the laser's output with the output of a reference laser. The interior of the sample channel is optionally coated with a ligand for binding the molecular species of interest. The system involves preprocessing a sample by electroosmotic **separation** in channels that are lithographically formed in a two-dimensional planar substrate. Molecular **separation** is also accomplished in a nanostructural molecular sieve comprising spaced apart posts defining narrow channels therebetween.